Numb. 618

The Daily Gazetteer.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16 1737.

9l: 616.

I HAVE troubled the Reader with three or four Papers concerning the late Scheme, for reducing the Redeemable National Debt to three *per Cent.* I have made ſuch Obſervations as occurr'd to me, upon the Nature and Tendency of that deſtructive Project, and have pointed out the miſchievous Conſequences that it muſt have been attended with, if it could have been carried into Execution. I have given ſome Account of the *Land Bank*, a Project that was likewiſe ſet up in Order to ruin the *Bank of England*; and have ſhewn, that they were both calculated with the ſame Views, and proſecuted with the ſame Spirit, and contrived by the ſame Set of Men; and that they were both equally pernicious and unjuſt. I ſhall in this Paper make a few Remarks on the late Bill itſelf, which was brought into the H---ſe, and conſider this Scheme in the Shape it appeared, when it was propoſed to be paſſed into a Law.

THE Bill, after ſtating the ſeveral Redeemable Debts, recites, that the common Rate of Intereſt being very much leſſened, it is become juſt and reaſonable that the Publick ſhould receive the Benefit thereof, by leſſening the Publick Debts and Incumbrances, as faſt as is conſiſtent with Juſtice and the Publick Faith, in Order to take off, in due Time, ſome of the heavy Taxes, eſpecially ſuch as are moſt burthenſome to the Poor, and the Manufacturers of this Kingdom, without too much poſtponing the Diſcharge of the great National Debt.

BUT notwithſtanding this pompous Preamble, one of the moſt heavy and burthenſome of our Taxes, I mean the Land-Tax, was in no Proſpect of being eaſed by this Scheme; becauſe the Sinking Fund was abſolutely tied down to the Uſes and Purpoſes directed by this Bill: So that whatever Emergency might happen, no Part of that Money could be taken for the Service of the Publick, nor be applied in Aid of the Land; and the Landed Man, who has bore the Burthen of the Day, and deſerves moſt the Conſideration of the Publick, would have been the laſt that would have been relieved by this Scheme.

THE preſent Creditors, out of great Tenderneſs and Indulgence to them, as the Bill expreſſes it, had an Offer made them, that before any Money was to have been borrowed at 3 *per Cent.* to have paid them off, they were to have had their Election to convert their Annuities of 4 *per Cent.* into Annuities of 3 *per Cent.* But in Caſe any ſuch Creditors ſhould have *refuſed* or *neglected* to accept of that Offer, then Money was to have been borrowed at 3 *per Cent.* of any Perſon or Perſons, Bodies Politick or Corporate, or where-ever it was to have been had, to diſcharge ſuch Creditors, as ſhould have been ſo obſtinate and perverſe as to have received their Capital, rather than have conſented to the leſſening of their Intereſt to 3 *per Cent.*

BUT ſuppoſe, after this Option was given to the Publick Creditors, and many of them ſhould have choſe to be paid off, how was it certain, that Money could have been borrowed at 3 *per Cent.* to have paid them off with? For tho' the Publick, by the Credit that it is in, may be able to borrow a Million, or a Million and a half, at 3 *per Cent.* yet the Caſe would be widely different, if the Publick ſhould have Occaſion to borrow 30 or 40 Millions: Who would there be to lend ſuch a vaſt Sum? Muſt it not be borrowed of the very Perſons who are to be paid off? For as the Publick Creditors are the Monied Intereſt of the Nation, it is not poſſible to imagine that any other Set of People could advance it. And was it to be ſuppoſed that the Creditors would have promoted a Project ſo much to their own Diſadvantage, and have lent Money to have paid themſelves? Which would have been the ſame Thing as giving their Conſent to the Reduction of their own Intereſt. And if ſuch a Scheme as this had been put in Execution, and Money enough neither from Loans, nor the Sinking Fund, could have been procur'd, to have anſwered the Demands of ſuch Creditors, as ſhould have refuſed or neglected to accept of a lower Rate of Intereſt, it would have given ſuch a Shock to Publick Credit as would have required all the Skill and Attention of the Legiſlature to ſet right again.

BUT there ſeems to be a Kind of Contradiction in the Bill, relating to the Sinking Fund, for in the former Part, the Sinking Fund is appropriated to the paying off and diſcharging, from time to time, ſuch of the Publick Creditors, as ſhall not declare or ſignify their Conſent, for accepting an Intereſt of 3 *per Cent.* Irredeemable for 14 Years; and the Funds which were appropriated for paying the Intereſt of ſuch Debts as were converted into Annuities at 3 *per Cent.* were, from the Time of their being ſo converted, to be made Part of the General or Aggregate Fund; and yet, in a ſubſequent Part of the Bill, the Lord High Treaſurer, or the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, for the Time being, are authorized to take any Part of the Sinking Fund, or Unappropriated Money, and to apply it to the paying off ſuch particular Creditors *as they ſhall judge moſt proper to be diſcharged, according to the Tenor of any Clauſe or Proviſo of Redemption, in any former Act of Parliament for that Purpoſe contained.* So that tho' the Sinking Fund is at firſt tied up to pay off all thoſe, generally, that ſhall refuſe or neglect to convert their Annuities of 4 *per Cent.* into Annuities of 3; yet afterwards a Power is given to the Treaſury, to pay off *thoſe only that they ſhall think proper to be diſcharged*, who are within any Clauſe or Proviſo of Redemption: By which Means the Sinking Fund, which, by the former Part of the Bill, was appropriated to the Payment of thoſe who refuſed or neglected to accept of the Terms offered them by the Bill; is, by the latter Part of the ſame Bill, unappropriated again, and left to the Diſpoſal of the Treaſury.

BUT certainly ſuch a Power as this veſted in the Treaſury, was what there never was any Precedent for before, and might have proved of the moſt pernicious and moſt dangerous Conſequence: For if the Treaſury might at any time, when they pleaſed, apply any Part of the Sinking Fund, or unappropriated Money, *to pay off ſuch Creditors as they ſhould judge proper to be diſcharged*, they would have ſuch a controul over the Properties of ſuch great Numbers of People, as is not fit to be truſted in the Hands of any Man or Body of Men in the Kingdom, except the Legiſlature only. They would have it in their Power to increaſe or diminiſh the Value of the Annuities payable to the publick Creditors, according to their Pleaſure. And the Intereſt and Sollicitation that would be made to the Treaſury by the publick Creditors, to have their Annuities continued to them at 4 *per Cent.* would render an Adminiſtration more formidable, and give them, perhaps, more real Power than any Miniſtry ought to have, or than any good Miniſtry would deſire to have.

BUT there is another Objection to this Bill, which is likewiſe of ſome Weight; and that is, the Courſe and Method of doing Buſineſs in the Exchequer, ſeems not at all to be underſtood; or at leaſt not at all conſider'd by thoſe that had the drawing it up: Whereas there ought to have been the moſt exact Obſervance of all the Forms of that College of the Revenue (as it is ſomewhere called) in a Bill that directs ſuch frequent Negotiations and ſuch continual Intercourſe with it. Upon the whole Matter, this whole Scheme was both impracticable and unjuſt; for it was not reaſonable, nor could it have been reduced into Practice if it had, to make ſo great a Reduction at once.

Yeſterday arriv'd the Mail due from Holland.

BY Letters from Vienna, of the 28th ult. O. S. 'tis confirmed that there has been a Rencounter between the Turks and Croatians, which will be looked upon as a manifeſt Breach of the Treaty of Paſſarowitz, but the Particulars are not yet known. They add, that a great deal of Rain has fallen lately in Tranſilvania, and ſome other Provinces of Hungary, which has entirely ſpoiled the Roads, and retarded the March of the Imperial Troops to the Camp at Vipalanka. Some ſay now that the Duke of Lorrain has declined the Poſt of Generaliſſimo of the Emperor's Troops in Hungary; but that nevertheleſs he will go and make the Campaign there as a Voluntier, with his Brother. The Emperor has conferred the Chief Command of the Troops of the Empire, upon the Duke Adminiſtrator of Wirtemberg, with the ſame Prerogatives as the late Duke of that Name was inveſted with it; but he muſt have the Conſent of the Diet to his Acceptance of it.

The Letters from Italy by this Mail are of an old Date. Thoſe from Naples of the 17th ult. bring ſome Particulars of the late dreadful Eruption of Mount Vetuvius, not yet mentioned. It began on the 8th in the Afternoon, when there iſſued Stones from the Volcano, with a terrible Noiſe like that of the ſmarteſt Thunder-Claps. In the Evening, Flames burſt out of it to a prodigious Height in the Air, accompany'd with ſuch a vaſt Quantity of burning Sulphur, that the Mountain and the neighbouring Country, for 5 Miles round, were covered with it, which forced the Inhabitants to quit their Houſes, and retire to the City of Naples. The Flaming Shower ſpread as far as Torre del Greco, and ſet Fire to the Church and Veſtry of the Carmelite Friars, who had much ado to ſave the Conſecrated Veſſels, and the Holy Virgin's Image. The Village of Ottajano was quite cover'd with Cinders and Gravel; and the great Number of Stones that fell, beat down two Churches, particularly one of the Nuns, of whom 5 were kill'd, and ſeveral others wounded. Above 100 Houſes were alſo damaged. The Towns of Nola and Livori ſuffered likewiſe very much from the great Storm of Aſhes, Sand, and Stones, which extended as far as Avellino, Arigno, and Beneventp. The Smoak was ſo thick, and there was ſuch a Cloud of Aſhes, that the Sun was not to be diſcern'd in ſome Places for ſome Hours. All this Time his Neapolitan Majeſty durſt not ſtir abroad; but the People made a Proceſſion thereupon, with the Head of St. Januarius, and expoſed a Piece of the Holy Croſs, brandiſhing it towards the Mountain: Upon which they fanſy'd the Storm abated, but it broke out again the next Day as bad as ever; tho' it was much diminiſhed when the Letters came away. It is not an improbable Conjecture, that had it not been for this Eruption, there would have been a violent Earthquake.

According to Letters of the 28th ult. O. S. from Venice, the Anſwers of the Court of Vienna to the Propoſals of that Government, are ſo far from being reliſh'd, that 'tis very uncertain whether the Republick will be concern'd in the War againſt the Porte.

Thoſe of the 21ſt from Rome ſay, that the Politicians there are the more impatient to know the Articles of Accommodation concluded between that See and Portugal, becauſe 'tis ſaid the Pope has therein conſented to the Demand of a Cardinal's Hat for ever, in favour of the Patriarch of Liſbon; and that this has engag'd the Spaniſh Cardinal Acquaviva, and the Courts of Vienna and France, to enter their Proteſts againſt the Validity of thoſe Articles, in caſe of any Innovations therein ſtipulated, contrary to the Practice hitherto.

Thoſe of the ſame Date from Florence ſay, that a Lodge of Free Maſons is lately eſtabliſh'd in that City, conſiſting of ſeveral Perſons of Diſtinction; but it was believed the Government will not tolerate them.

A Palace is fitting up there for the Reception of the Pretender's eldeſt Son, who is expected about Midſummer.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Elſeneur, June 11. *N. S.* Since mine of the 8th, the following Maſters have arrived, viz. Morris Brauchard of Yarmouth, from London for Narva; Daniel Moucher, of and for London from Peterſburg; William Deeton of Newcaſtle, from Koningſburg for Hull; John Coxen of Ramſgate, from London for Petersburg; Edmund Hollman, and Robert Perry, of and from London for Narva; Thomas Spoorne, of and from London for Stetin; Thomas Curling, of and from ditto for Petersburg; George Gibbs, of and from Bridol for Stockholm; Thomas Dodſon, of and from Lancaſter for Memel; Thomas Haſwell, of and from London for Riga; Michael Wardell of London, from Amſterdam for the Baltick; Charles Hudſon of London, from Rotterdam for Petersburg; John Blair of Glaſgow, from Stockholm for London; Robert Craig, of and from Irwin for Koningsburg; Thomas Hewſon, of and from New-

& Teeſſle

caſtle for Copenhagen; John Pollack, of and for Glaſgow from Stockholm; Richard Patrick, of and for Briſtol from Stockholm.

The Outward are ſailed with the Wind at S. E. which continues, whereby thoſe for the Baltick are detained.

Elſeneur, June 15. *N. S.* Since mine of the 11th, the following Maſters have arrived, viz. John Darby, of and for London from Riga; Edward Madewell, of and for Belfaſt from Dantzick; Robert Fowler, of and for London from Stockholm; Benjamin, Thornton, and Samuel Dewitt, of and for Hull from Riga; George Hooper, and Thomas Dade, of and for London from Stockholm; John Caſton, of and for London from Narva; Joſeph Simpſon of Newcaſtle, from Roſtock for London; Richard Haſwell, of and for Newcaſtle from Riga; John Keeble, of and from London for Petersburg; Thomas Rainton of Stockton from London for Riga; James Morriſon, of and from Leith for Narva; Richard Humphreys, of and for London from Riga; George Agnew, of and for Belfaſt from Stockholm; Thomas Armſtrong, of and for Hartlepool from Stockholm; Alexander Dinſmore, of and for Glaſgow from ditto.

Thoſe bound for the Baltick, ſailed hence ſome Days ago with the Wind at N. W. but coming about this Day to the S. E. the Outward are ſailed.

Hamburgh, June 18 *N. S.* Up the Elbe are arrived the Ships of Joſeph Townſhend from Briſtol; the Mary, Ratje Worms, and the Lady Suſanna, Ratje Van Creeken, from London; the Mary, James Haſty, from Leghorn; and the Globe, Jonathan Long, from Cadiz.

Amſterdam, June 19. *N. S.* At Genoa is arrived the Tokeley, Thomas Robinſon, from Lisbon.

HOME PORTS.

Briſtol, June 14. Saturday Night laſt arrived the Letculade, Gely, from Cadiz; and this Afternoon the Lark, Sinclair, in 10 Weeks from Jamaica.

Liverpool, June 11. Arrived the Blackmore from Dantzick.

Southampton, June 13. Since my laſt arrived the Jane, Pitton, of and from Guernſey; the St. George, Dorman of Southampton, from Malaga; the Elizabeth, Manar, of Southampton, from Guernſey. Sailed the Union of Caermarthen, Leyſon Bomen, for Cork. Wind N. W.

Portſmouth, June 14. Since my laſt are arrived in our Harbour the Molly Brig. Hicks, from Rotterdam; the Wisbich, Norris, from Fredrickſtadt; the Warwick Pink, Maltby, from Chriſtiana; the Charming Betty, Broad, from Lisbon; and his Majeſty's Ship the Blandford, Capt. Burriſh, this Morning from Spithead. Came to Spithead the John and Mary, Voſs, from the Canaries, and is again ſailed for Dover. Remain at Spithead his Majeſty's Ships the Faulkland, Eltham, Sheerneſs, Lyme and Seaford. Wind N. W.

Deal, June 14. Wind S. W. Arrived the Phœnix, Brown, from Zant; the Mahon, Stamper, from Cadiz; the Charming Philly, Colbatch, from Alicant for Petersburgh; the Cato, Peirce, from Guiney; the Union, Sandwell, from Lisbon; the Duck, Drake, from Trapani; the Norway Merchant, Waugh, from Cagliari.

Graveſend, June 14. Paſſed by the Charles and Henry, Liddall, from Norway; the Maffra, Smith, from Lisbon; the Carter, Malbon, from Virginia; and the Fair Henley, Douglas, from Oporto; the Deborah, Haſlup, from Lisbon; the Stanton, Charnock, from Virginia; the Ann, Nelſon, from Monſerrat; the Merrimack, Pyke, and the Britannia, Froſt, from Carolina; the Europa, Burroughs, from St. Chriſtophers; the Pearl, Price, from Gallipoly.

LONDON.

His Grace the Duke of Montroſe, together with the Earl and Counteſs of Strathmore, arrived laſt Week at Edinburgh, from London.

Yeſterday Lee Dummer, Eſq; took the Oaths, and his Seat in the Houſe of Commons, as Member for the Borough of Southampton, in the Room of John Conduit, Eſq; deceaſed.

We hear that ——— Lockhart, Eſq; of Carnwath, ſtands Candidate for the Shire of Edinburgh, in the Room of Robert Dundas, Eſq; who is made one of the Lords of Seſſion in Scotland.

On Tueſday next, and not before, His Majeſty will go to the Houſe of Peers, in order to put an End to this Seſſion of Parliament.

Yeſterday the Lord Chief Juſtice Lee was taken extremely ill in the Court of King's-Bench, and was obliged to leave the Court, and return home for the Advice of his Phyſician.

At the Races at Salisbury, the Duke of Bolton's Bay Horſe won the King's Plate of 100 Guineas.

The 50 l. Plate was won by Mr. Bee's Bay Horſe Looby.

And the Galloway Plate of 20 l. was won by Mr. Larkin's Grey Mare, Miſs Modeſty.

At the Races at Marlborough, Three ſtarted for the Galloway Plate of 20 l. which was won by the Ratcatcher's Mare.

Yeſterday the Firſt Regiment of Foot-Guards were muſtered on the Parade in St. James's Park, and ſeveral Officers were preſented to their reſpective Poſts.

This Week a Patent paſſed the Seals, for an Invention which Mr. Emerton, Colourman in the Strand, has lately found out for preſerving Ships from the Worms; which muſt be of great Benefit to the Nation, by preſerving the Navy, as well as our Merchant Ships, from being deſtroyed by thoſe pernicious Creatures.

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning 1 25	Evening 1 51

Bank Stock 147. India 181 3-4ths, 181 1-half. South Sea 103 3-8ths. Old Annuity 111 3-8ths to 1-half. New ditto 112 3-4ths. Three per Cent. 107. Emperor's Loan 117. Royal Aſſurance 112 1-4th. London Aſſurance 14 7-8ths. African 14. New India Bonds 7 l. to 1 s. Prem. Old ditto 6 l. 19 s. Prem. South Sea ditto 4 l. 4 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 3 l. 5 s. Prem. Salt Tallies 1 to 4 1-half Prem. Engliſh Copper 2 l. 12 s. Welſh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 81. 10 s. per Cent. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto 4 l. per Cent. Premium. Million Bank 121.

To be Sold,

Before the Commiſſioners, in a Commiſſion of Bankrupt againſt Jaſper Rumboll, *of Calne, the 22d of June Inſtant, at 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London,*

THE Bankrupt's Intereſt in his late Dwelling Houſe in Calne, and the Garden Ground, a Barn, Two Stables, and Two Gardens or Orchards adjoining, with a Beaſt Leaze or Common of Paſture for one Rother Beaſt in the Common, called the Marſh and the Alders, lately enjoyed by the ſaid Rumboll.

The Bankrupt's Intereſt being for his Life (about 30) and the Reverſon in Fee after the Death of his Wife without Iſſue, to whom he has been married about Seven Years, and has never yet had any Child.

Particulars may be had of Mr. Effington in Calne; or of Mr. Stanyford in Friday-ſtreet, London.

This Day is Publiſh'd,

Dedicated to the Right Hon. the Counteſs of Oxford.

(Price, neatly Bound and Ornamented with Gold, Five Pounds)

THE Duke of Newcaſtle's Horſemanſhip. In which are a large Number of beautiful Cuts of the different Poſtures, Attitudes, and Methods of Managing the Great Horſe, engraven originally by the Direction and Order of his Grace the Duke of Newcaſtle, which on Account of the ſmall Number that were printed off, became ſo exceeding ſcarce, as to be ſold for Fifteen and Twenty Guineas.

Printed for John Brindley, Bookſeller to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, in New Bond-ſtreet.

N. B. The Original Plates (which have been carefully preſerved by the Right Hon. the Earl of Oxford) to oblige the Curious, his Lordſhip has been pleaſed to permit them to be made uſe of for this Edition.

By LEE and COMPANY, the Importers,

At their Cellars under and adjoining to the LONDON PUNCH-HOUSE, *Ludgate-Hill, and at their ſeveral other Cellars,*

Are to be SOLD,

A Large Parcel of curious old Coniac Brandy, Jamaica Rum, and Batavia Arrack, deliver'd to any Part of the Town.

BRANDY at	7 s.	3 d.	per Gallon.
RUM	6	9	
ARRACK	11	6	

All choice, genuine and good, as ever were imported, warranted entirely neat. —— Buy and ſell for ready Money only.

N. B. In a few Weeks the Prices muſt be neceſſarily raiſed.

At the ſaid LONDON PUNCH HOUSE, by Special Licence, PUNCH is continu'd to be made (to its utmoſt Perfection) as heretofore. As alſo Brandies, Rum and Arrack, ſold in any ſmall Quantities.

By JAMES ASHLEY.

This Day is Publiſhed,

[Price Four-Pence]

THE HINT: Or, A Free Thought or Two offered to the Conſideration of all thoſe Magnanimous Britiſh Heroes, who have boldly attack'd, routed, and overcome, the Fear of an Oath, or a Curſe. More particularly Coachmen, Carmen, Porters, Watermen, &c. With a ſhort Hint at a new Method of a general Reform. Humbly propoſed to the Conſideration of the Legiſlature.

No, not an Oath: If not the Face of Men,
The Sufferance of our Souls ——
What need we other Bond,
Than faithful Romans that have ſpoke the Word,
And will not palter? And what other Oath
Than Honeſty to Honeſty engaged ——
Swear Prieſts, and Cowards, and Men cautelous,
Old feeble Carrions, and ſuch ſuffering Souls
That welcome Wrongs; Unto bad Cauſes ſwear!
Such Creatures as Men doubt;

Brutus *in* Shakeſpear's Julius Cæſar.

By a GREGORIAN.

Printed for T. Cooper, at the Globe in Pater-noſter-Row.

This Day is Publiſhed,

In Two Volumes Octavo,

THE PRACTISING ATTORNEY; or LAWYER's OFFICE: Comprehending the Buſineſs of an Attorney in all its Branches, viz. Vol. I. contains The Practice of the Courts of King's-Bench and Common-Pleas, Courts Leet, Courts Baron. Vol. II contains, The Practice of the High Court of Chancery, of Equity in the Exchequer, the Practice and Method of Conveyancing, &c. Wherein all the Precedents and Forms of Proceſſes and Proceedings are truly and faithfully rendered into the Engliſh Language. The Fourth Edition; in which the Errors of the former Impreſſions are carefully corrected; many uſeful modern Engliſh Precedents, Rules of the Courts, and Acts of Parliament are added, and the whole continued down to the preſent Year.

By a Gentleman of the Inner Temple.

Printed for A. Betteſworth and C. Hitch at the Red Lion in Paternoſter Row; T. Worrall at the Judge's Head, and F. Cogan at the Middle Temple Gate, both in Fleet-ſtreet; and Ward and Chandler at the Ship without Temple-bar.

The moſt Delightful Fragrant TINCTURE *for the Breath, Teeth and Gums.*

AT once uſing makes the BREATH moſt charmingly ſine, ſweet, and pleaſant, the Teeth perfectly white, clean and beautiful, and is the moſt certain Cure for the SCURVY in the GUMS in the World.

It infallibly preſerves the Breath, Teeth and Gums in their utmoſt Beauty and Perfection, if they are no Ways diſorder'd, and if they are, immediately rectifies all their Defects; for the ſame Minute it is uſed it makes the moſt offenſive Breath ſmell incomparably fine and charming, and in a ſhort Time ſo effectually cures, that a diſagreeable Breath will not return.

It inſtantly makes the blackeſt and moſt foul Teeth extreamly white and delicately beautiful; infallibly preſerves them from decaying, and thoſe a little decay'd from becoming worſe; abſolutely cures the Scurvy in the Gums, be it ever ſo inveterate, cauſing the Fleſh to grow up to the Teeth again, when almoſt eaten quite away, and aſſuredly faſtens looſe Teeth to Admiration. It is to be uſed but a few Drops at a Time, is exceeding pleaſant, and leaves a very grateful and delectable Flavour in the Mouth.

In a Word, for moſt delightfully performing, and quickly curing an ill-ſcented Breath, for immediately making the blackeſt Teeth moſt excellently white, certainly faſtening them when looſe, effectually preſerving them from rotting or decaying, and infallibly curing the Scurvy in the Gums, it has not its Equal in the Univerſe, as all the Quality and principal Gentry, who uſe it acknowledge.

It is to be had only at Mr. Radford's Toyſhop, at the Roſe and Crown againſt St. Clement's Church-yard in the Strand, at 3 s. 6d. a Bottle, with Directions.

Theſe are to Certify whom it may concern,

THAT the Two Medicines for external Uſe, which have been ſold with ſo much Succeſs for the Good of Mankind near Thirty Years laſt paſt, for the Cure of

All Sorts of RUPTURES, BURSTEN, *or* BROKEN BELLIES.

are removed from the Minories where they have been ſold for the Author, ſo long, and are now ſold only at Mr Sandwell's Toyſhop, the Sign of the Griffin, the Corner of Buckler's Bury in the Poultry, at 5 s. the Parcel, ſealed up with printed Directions given with them.

Theſe two Remedies need no other Recommendation than themſelves will manifeſt in two or three Days uſing, having by their admirable and even aſtoniſhing Succeſs, gained the Reputation they ſo juſtly deſerve, both in City and Country, after wearing Truſſes for many Years to no Purpoſe.

For by the Bleſſing of God, they make a perfect Cure, either on Old or Young, in a very little Time, and for a ſmall Charge, without any Pain to, or Confinement of the Patient; one Parcel is generally ſufficient for a compleat Cure, eſpecially on a young Perſon.

Many Hundreds of all Ages and Sexes have been cured by them, which occaſioned this Publication, for the Good of the Publick, that all ſuch unhappy People may be delivered from the Charge and Slavery of always wearing Truſſes.

The World might have had many Certificates of Cures of Perſons of all Ages, from Children of a few Months old, to grown Perſons of 60 Years or upwards; but for the natural Hindrance of People being utterly averſe to let it be known, that they ever had ſuch an Infirmity: Yet Mr. Sandwell can ſatisfy any reaſonable Inquirer of the Validity of what is here ſaid, tho' he has not had ſuch large Knowledge, by reaſon of the ſhort Time he has ſold 'em, as they from whom the Medicines are now, for good Reaſons, removed.

No Letters received except Poſt paid.

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